

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

C25CCC3
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

CITY OF CLINTON
Public Water Supply Name

| er R |
|---------|
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that up water is safe ro drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of cerain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in burded water, which limits provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including borded water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not "necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk."

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive materially and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or widdlife:

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or forming.

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Water

Water testing performed in 2010

City of Clinton

City of Clinton PO Box 156 Clinton, MS 39060

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your danking water, please call Robble Pites. Water System Operator, at (601) 926-2239 or e-mail at price@clintonms.org.

Suoitsən

The U.S. EPA Office of Water (www.epa.gov) and thought of the profile of the first of the first

Information on the Internet

Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks, Simply turn off all taps and water-taking appliances. Then the check the meter effect 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

Check your collect for leaks by putting a few drops of the observation for the check your collect for color above, It is not one set if the color above, It is not uncommon to leave the 10 100 gallone a day from an invisible tollect leak. Fix it and you save more thousand the collect leak. Fix it and you save more thousand the collect leak. Fix it and you save more thousand the collect leak. Fix it and you save more than a few and the collections are supported to the collection of the collectio

Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.

Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth

Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself.

Thousey, in the process by becoming reasons of holding for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not had to forward you water. Here are a well-ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to her water there are less whenever you can. It is not hard to her water. Here are a few tipe.

Water Conservation

To check out your own water footpring, go to www. h2oconserve.org, or visit www.waterfootprint.org to see how the water footprints of other nations compare.

Whist's Your Walter Footprints

Voopprint, But you much that the beauty our carbon

Voopprint, But you much do you know about your water

Voopprint, But you much do you know about your water

of but beauty and water theorem's of an indevidual community or but seed to produce the beauty of the but was the but was the but was the but and the

What's Your Water Footprint?

The Missistippi Department of Environmental Quality (MSDEQ) Jource Water Assessment (Roya continues on be smalled for review upon request as the City of Clinton to be smalled for review upon request as the City of Collinon (101) 924-5239 or by canal set representations are one one and the collinoist when the colline of the collinoist who wishes to review this report. Clinton water customer who wishes to review this report.

Source Water Assessment

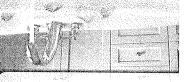
The City of Clinton water customers are bytuniste because the control of the cont

Where Does My Water Come From?

PWS ID#: 0250003

microbial contaminants are available from the Safe (800) 426-6791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/ by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants Contropole may be more vulnerable or contaminants of minimaling water than the general population from discussion with a more vulnerable or contamination from uncompromitated persons such as persons with a person with a function from the control electric manue, or other immune system disorders, some discussion water from the person of the from infections or other immune system disorders, and entirely and the LAB. U.S. Cleaners for Discussion of the LAB. U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Discussion of the LAB. U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Discussion of the Control of

Important Health Information



nave any questions or concerns, we are always available We encourage you to share your choughts with us on the information contained in this report. Should you ever they are a superiors of the contained in this report.

Out of the state o

Quality First (USIIII)

Sampling Results

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

| the most recent sample thata | are menu | cus aron | 5 | , | | OTHER DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSO | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| AREA DE VIDOS DE SENTES | ī, | | | | | | |
| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | MCL (MROL) | MCLG [MRDLG] | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
| Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) | 2008 | 15 | 0 | 0.9 | 0.0389-1.97 | No | Erosion of natural deposits V |
| Barium (ppm) | 2009 | 2 | NA | 0.002164 | NA | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (ppb) | 2009 | 100 | 100 | 1.223 | NA | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium (pCi/L) | 2008 | 5 | 0 | 0.2059 | ND-0.652 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2009 | 4 | NA | 0.543 | NA | No | Esosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Haloacetic Acids [HAA] | 2010 | 60 | NA | 12.5 | 10.0-20.0 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| (ppb) Maximum Residual | 2010 | [4.0] | [4.0] | 1.71 | 1.44-2.02 | No | Chlorine added for disinfection of water |
| Disinfectant Level (ppm) TTHMs [Total Tribalomethanes] (ppb) | 2010 | 80 | NA | 40.55 | 35.41-45.92 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Uranium (ppb) | 2008 | 30 | 0 | 0.025 | 0.019-0.041 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

sample sites throughout the community

| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | AL | MCLG | AMOUNT DETECTED (80TH% TILE) | SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES | | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----|------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----|---|
| Copper (ppm) | 2009 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.14 | 0/30 | | Corrosion of household phumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (ppb) | 2009 | 15 | 0 | 1.05 | 0/30 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

What Are PPCPs?

When cleaning out your medicine cabinet, what do you do with your expired pills? Many people flush them down the toilet or toss them into the trash. Although this seems convenient, these actions could threaten our water supply.

unonegrine and may persist in the environment for years. The best and most core-effective way to ensure aside water at the tap is to keep our source waters clean. Never flush unused medications down the toilet or sink. Instead, check to see if the pharmacy where you made your purchase accepts medications for dispossl, or contact your local health department for information on proper disposal methods and drop-off locations. You can also go on the Web at www.Earth911.com to find more information about disposal locations in your area.

The treatment process consists of a series of steps. First, raw water is drawn from our groundwater source aquifers. Chlorine is added as a precaution against any bacteria that may be present. (We carefully monitor the amount of chlorine, adding the proper quantity necessary to protect the safety of your water without compromistate.) Finally, flouride (used to prevent tooth decay) and a phosphate corrosion inhibitor (used to protect distribution system pipes) are added and monitored before the water is pumped to sanitized water towers and into your home or business.

Water Treatment Process

Lead and Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young Linldron. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home-plumbing. The City of Clinton is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot courted the same plumbing. The City of Clinton is responsible for your water has been stitulg for several hours, you can minimize the petential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking cooking, If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water, certain for a cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water, establish from the Safe Drinking Water Hodline or ant wavers, page/vistewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 pet sample. Please contact (601) \$75-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.



Why do I get this report each year?

Community water system operators are required by federal law-to provide their eistomers with an annual water quality report. The report help's people make informed choices about the water they drink. It lets people know what contaminants if any, are in their drinking water and how these contaminants may affect their health: It also gives the system operators a chance to tell customers what it takes to deliver affedrinking water.

Why does my water sometimes look milky?

The milky look is caused by tiny air bubbles in the water. The water in the pipes coming into your home or business is under pressure, so gasses (the air) are dissolved and trapped in the pressured water as it flows into your glass. As the air bubbles rise in the glass, they break free at the surface, thus clearing up the water. Although the milky appearance might be disconcering the air bubbles won't affect the quality or taste of the water.

How can I keep my pet's water bowl germ free?

Vectinarians generally recommend that water bowls be washed daily with warm, soapy water, normally when you change the water. Scour the corners, nooks, and crannies of the water dish using a small scrub brush. In addition, once a week pur water bowls into the dishwashe to sanitive them with how water. In most situations, disinfectuants like bleach are not needed; warm, soapy water is all you need to keep your per's water clean and safe.

How much water is used during a typical shower?

The Federal Energy Policy Act set a nationwide regulation that limits showetheads to a maximum flow of 2.5 gallons per minute (GPM). Showetheads made before 1980 are rated at 5 GPM. Since the average shower is estimated to last 8.2 minutes, the old showetheads use 41 gallons of water while the newer, low-flow showetheads use only about 21 gallons.

Is it okay to use hot water from the tap for cooking and drinking?

No, always use cold water. Hot water is more likely to contain rust, copper, and lead from household plumbing and water heaters. These substances can dissolve into hot water faster than they do into cold water, especially when the fasteet has not been used for an extended period of time.

How many contaminants are regulated in drinking water?

The U.S. EPA regulates over 80 contaminants in drinking water. Some states may choose to regulate additional contaminants or to set serieure standards, but all states must have standards at least as stringent as the U.S. EPAS.

Definitions

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, ingers treatment or other requirements which a water system must below MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinkin water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Le Goal): The level of a contaminant and individual water below which there is no known or expected risk to beath. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. MRDL (Maximum Residual)

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence the addition of a disinfectant is necessary focutrol of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measur of radioactivity.

of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part
substance per billion parts water (or
micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part
substance per million): One part
(or milligrams per liter).

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

What's a Cross-Connection?

What's a Cross-Connection!

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water odistribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point, where a drinking water line connects to equipment (bolles), systems containing chemicals, (air conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems), orwater sources of questionable quality, Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment of systems isgrater than the pressure inside the drinking water line' (backpressure). Contamination: can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand), causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backpithonage).

Outside water raps and garden hoses tend to be the most

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or when attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Carden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by Friillierts, cesspools, or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your rollet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We-have surveyed all industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that all potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and rest each backflow preventer to make sure that it is providing maximum protection.

For more information, review the Cross-Connection.

For more information, review the Cross-Connection Control Manual from the U.S. EIPAs Web site at http://www.crepa.gov/infrastructure/dtinkingwater/pws/crossconnectioncontrol/ludex.cfm. You can also call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Water Quality Report Addendum

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the CITY OF CLINTON is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm (parts per million) was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 76%.

CCR POSTED

City Hall

Community Development

Economic Development

Chamber of Commerce

Public Works Facility

Robbie Price

From:

info@gemgrp.com

Sent: To: 2011-06-03 2:52 PM rprice@clintonms.org

Subject:

CCR Mailing Certification

Please find below your official mailing certification letter. For your convenience, a copy of this letter is available for you to download at any time from our Web site. Just go to www.gemgrp.com, login, click 'My Project Center', then click 'Step 4'. Thank you for allowing us this opportunity to serve your compliance needs. Please let us know if you have any questions.



CCR Mailing Certification For City of Clinton

Official Mailing Date: 06/03/2011

This is an official notice that your annual Consumer Confidence Report was delivered to your water customers on the date listed above. This is the date that the U.S. Postal Service accepted your reports and began the mailing process. You may use this date while completing your state certification form indicating the completion of this year's project. If you require any additional information, please let us know at your convenience.

Thank you again for allowing us this opportunity to assist you in managing your Consumer Confidence Report project.

190 N Main Street, Natick, MA 01760 phone: (508) 647-8320 fax: (508) 647-8323 www.GemGrp.com

Robbie Price

From:

info@gemgrp.com

Sent: To: 2011-06-03 2:52 PM rprice@clintonms.org

Subject:

CCR Mailing Certification

Please find below your official mailing certification letter. For your convenience, a copy of this letter is available for you to download at any time from our Web site. Just go to www.gemgrp.com, login, click 'My Project Center', then click 'Step 4'. Thank you for allowing us this opportunity to serve your compliance needs. Please let us know if you have any questions.



CCR Mailing Certification For City of Clinton

Official Mailing Date: 06/03/2011

This is an official notice that your annual Consumer Confidence Report was delivered to your water customers on the date listed above. This is the date that the U.S. Postal Service accepted your reports and began the mailing process. You may use this date while completing your state certification form indicating the completion of this year's project. If you require any additional information, please let us know at your convenience.

Thank you again for allowing us this opportunity to assist you in managing your Consumer Confidence Report project.

190 N Main Street, Natick, MA 01760 phone: (508) 647-8320 fax: (508) 647-8323 www.GemGrp.com

City of Clinton

527 Springridge Road Clinton, MS 39056 Phone (601) 924-2239 Fax (601) 924-8532

After Hours Emergencies (601) 924-5252

Office Hours

8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. Monday - Friday

Closed

Saturday - Sunday - Holidays

| emonormente in Comprehensia commente in American Comprehensia in American Comprehensia in Comprehensia in Comp | Service Address | | Due Date | Міннінно фізиціос Ансчето «Негоносній пости по | Period |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| 1-01-00255-02 | 1000 KENT DR | | 07/19/2011 | 05/04/2011 to | All Colombia de Calendario de |
| Service | Previous Reading | Present Reading | Read Type | Amount Used | Amount |
| PREVIOUS BALANCE | | | | | 0.00 |
| Water | 1761.0 | 1920.0 | | 159.0 | 10.76 |
| Sewer | | | | 159.0 | 10.76 |
| Garbage | | | | 0.0 | 14.50 |
| Total Current Cha | | | | | 0.00 36.02 |
| | | en voranio kale di consission posto velitano e adalisio meterna de la | | | TORKERSSTÄND MINISTER MED STANDER ORDER FREIGHT (MED STANDERS FOR STAN |
| Governing Fluoridation required to report ce The number of more | REPORT ADDENDUM - To co on of Community Water Supplies' rtain results pertaining to fluorid on the previous calendar y within the optimal range of 0.7 | ', the CITY OF CLI ation of our water rear that average | NTON is system. | L DUE NOW Nonthly Usage - Las | 36.02 t 12 Months |
| Governing Fluoridation required to report center to report center of more sample results were was 11. The percenter to recent results were was 11. | on of Community Water Supplies' rtain results pertaining to fluorid | the CITY OF CLI ation of our water rear that average -1.3ppm (parts per d in the previous | NTON is system. fluoride r million) | | en e |
| Governing Fluoridation required to report center to report center to require the number of more sample results were was 11. The percenter to require the results were the results were results to require the results was 11. | on of Community Water Supplies' rtain results pertaining to fluorid nths in the previous calendar y within the optimal range of 0.7 tage of fluoride samples collected. | the CITY OF CLI ation of our water rear that average -1.3ppm (parts per d in the previous | NTON is system. fluoride million) calendar | Nonthly Usage - Las | t 12 Months s A J J c |

Please Bring Entire Bill If Paying In Person

Please Detach And Return Bottom Portion If Paying By Mail

CITY OF CLINTON 527 SPRINGRIDGE RD CLINTON MS 39056 RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | R | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | E | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | N | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | D | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

2

1

CITY OF CLINTON WATER DEPARTMENT
PO BOX 156
CLINTON MS 39060-0156
fullipor pholography and the control of the c